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*To the EDITOR of the CAMBRO-BRITON.*

SIR,—Amongst the numerous Reports of Charitable Institutions, that do so much honour to the country, I was lately led to examine a private statement of the good, actually done by the Welsh Dispensary. This institution first received encouragement from a few benevolent individuals in 1818. The first report was read in March 1820, and in that short time 560 poor persons have received medical advice and assistance; since which, in only twelve months, 3468 patients have been relieved, and at an expense, in medicines, not exceeding £50. Can there be a stronger instance of the astonishing degree of good, that may be produced from only trifling means? I must, however, add, that this could not have been accomplished without the incessant exertions of a medical gentleman\*, who has hitherto devoted a greater portion of his time to this benevolent purpose, than the most sanguine friends of the institution could hope for. The effects are now ascertained beyond a doubt, and a meeting will shortly be called, of which a full report will be made. And I trust every Welshman, who reads this, will feel inclined to attend and satisfy himself as to its merits.

*Kensington, 9th March, 1821.*

W.

ANCIENT URNS.—The following account of the discovery of some sepulchral urns in Carnarvonshire is extracted from the provincial papers. Perhaps among the readers of the CAMBRO-BRITON some one may be able to supply a more detailed description of these ancient relics; and in the mean time the following deserves to be recorded:—

“During the latter part of the month of March last ten sepulchral urns were found among rubbish, about a foot below the surface, by the tenant of Llysdŷ farm, the property of Joseph Huddard, Esq. situate a short distance from the Roman military communication, between the Tumulus, at Llecheiddior, and that of Dolbenmaen, Carnarvonshire. The urns occupied a circular space of about five yards in diameter, which had the appearance of having been surrounded by a stone wall. The urns were found in a strait line, and filled with bones and ashes, a small piece of copper in the first. Each urn was protected by four upright stones, in a rectangular form, with a flat stone on the top, and a few handfuls of pure gravel underneath. They were of

\* The gentleman, here alluded to, is Mr. Morgan, of Great Newport Street, whose active and beneficial exertions in the cause merit the highest eulogium. Indeed it may, without much hazard, be affirmed, that the charity has hitherto been supported by his zeal alone.—ED

rude workmanship, and do not seem to have ever been exposed to the action of heat, as they all crumbled into ashes as soon as the ploughmen attempted to remove them, and not a single fragment, above the size of a square inch, could be found, a few days after the discovery. Perhaps the hopes of finding some treasure rendered the men more indifferent to their preservation. From the circumstance of there being several Druidical remains in the immediate neighbourhood, it is probable, that it was a place of sepulchre, consecrated by the Druids, at a period prior to the Roman invasion. A great part of the sepulchre still remains untouched. It is rather to be lamented, that some degree of respect is not encouraged for these primæval monuments of the religion and sacred rites of the Aborigines of the country. They are proofs, that, however misrepresented the Druids have been by the early historians, Idolatry formed no part of their religion; while the doctrine of a future state seems to have had a powerful influence in the formation of their civil and religious institutions."

## OBITUARY.

ON Sunday the 25th of March, 1821, at Rose-Hill, near Wrexham, died Evan Jones, Esq., of Gellewig, in Carnarvonshire, most sincerely esteemed and regretted by all who knew him. Mr. Jones was born in June, 1771, and entered the army as Ensign in 1791. In 1793 he embarked from Cork with his regiment, viz. the 23d, or Welsh Fusileers, for the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey, and landed at Martinique. He was at the reduction of Pigeon Isle, Fort Royal, St. Pierre, Fort Bourbon, and other French possessions in that island. He was present, also, at the taking of Guadaloupe and other French islands in the Caribbean Sea, with many of their possessions in St. Domingo. He was nearly carried off in that climate by the yellow-fever; but a negro woman, his nurse, wrapped him, when given over, in a sheet or blanket strongly impregnated with vinegar, which arrested the rage of that dreadful malady. He and his gallant regiment distinguished themselves at the Helder, in 1799, and in subsequent battles in Holland, under that veteran and gallant general, Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He served also under the same general in Egypt. At the memorable battle, on the heights of Nicopolis, near Alexandria, on the 21st of March, 1801, when the brave Abercrombie fell, the 58th, 42d, and 23d regiments charged with the bayonets the *Invincibles* of France, as they had been hitherto called, took their standard,